

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two
Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Vol. III, No. 53.

Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year.
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$9.00 per year.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

COMMUNISTS EXPOSE GERMAN FASCIST PLOT

Why Wall Street Objects to Law in "Mexico's" Oil Industry A FEW FIGURES

Total estimated investment in industry \$583,159,562
of which

U. S. investors own	57.46 Pct.
British	26.16 "
Dutch	11.37 "
Mexican	3.02 "
All other (principally German and French) investors own	1.99 "

"To Hell with the Mexican Government!" says
Wall Street. "We Want the Other 42½ Pct.!"

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTINUES SECRET DIPLOMACY IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Not only has the state department failed to keep its promise to publish its secret correspondence with Mexico, which was exposed in the senate recently, but it is continuing along the path of secret diplomacy. Despite the fact that a new note was delivered to the Mexican government this week, Secretary Kellogg did not make its contents known. It is openly hinted here that the state department is adopting means to coerce Mexico that it does not wish to leak out to the American people.

Despite the official reports that the government has been trying "to come to an understanding with Mexico," it is understood that to be acceptable to Washington such an "understanding" must involve capitulation of the Mexican government to the American oil, mining and banking interests. Secretary Kellogg is still making the same demands upon Mexico as at the beginning of the controversy.

UNITED STATES IS THE DECISIVE CENTER FOR EXPORTS OF CAPITAL, SAYS VARGA, IN WORLD ANALYSIS

Editor's note.—In the following article, Eugene Varga, the statistician and economist of the Communist International, outlines the trend of capitalist development in the application of the international loan policies of the United States to Europe. Today, he states, America instead of England is the center for exports of capital and points out the consequently rapid development of the imperialism of this country. Events in the last quarter of 1925 have brought into sharper outline the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system and have intensified the conflicts between the great national group interests.)

By EUGENE VARGA.

THE last quarter of 1925 was rich in events. Developments were perhaps even more contradictory than usual.

For the United States a continued improvement of the economic situation is to be recorded, reaching a boom which has gone beyond the high peak culminated hitherto attained in some branches of industry: iron and steel production, railway traffic, and building activity. Highly speculative elements participate: speculation in building land and buildings, with all shares at high rates. The subsequent crisis will be the acuter. The restriction on loan capital which is expressed by the increased rates of interest of the federal banks is perhaps the first sign of the approaching end of the boom.

In England there has been improved business in heavy industry, but this is partially due to the artificial stimulation of the coal subsidies, and partially to the strike now lasting for six months among the anthracite coal miners in the United States. The cotton industry is again working short time. The number of registered unemployed is only a few tens of thousands fewer than last year at this time. The decrease is only apparent, the increased strictness and worsening of the conditions attached to the dole reducing the number of registered unemployed. The number of official paupers grows in proportion as the number of official unemployed sinks.

EXCEPT in the United States and in some districts overseas, the last quarter has brought no advance in the stabilization of capitalism. From the viewpoint of economic politics the most important event has been the consolidation of the Italian war debt to the United States. (The United States have accorded extremely favorable terms to Italy, as soon as the agreement was concluded large quantities of American capital streamed into Italy. A point of particular interest is the unexpected development of the grain prices. Although the world's wheat harvest, according to the official returns, was seven million tons greater than last year (in round figures one quarter of the whole

amount of wheat exported all over the world), the prices have not fallen, but have considerably risen. The attempts at forming international coal and iron cartels have not yet led to any result.

UNEMPLOYMENT has increased in almost every country of Europe, in accordance with the general economic conditions and with the season. England forms an exception; here the number of registered unemployed (Continued on page 4)

U. S. BANKERS JAIL WORKERS IN COLOMBIA

Imperialists Terrorize Union Organizers

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Conditions of terrorization of organized labor in Colombia are reported to the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Washington by the Central National Labor Confederation of Colombia, in a memorial sent from the capital, Bogota. Labor leaders are declared to have been imprisoned without cause, following the recent street railway strike, and their houses searched, while all constitutional guarantees of individual rights have been ignored. The Pan-American labor body is asked to make public the news of this ill-treatment, which is accompanied by official attempts to break up the unions and break strikes.

MORE MINERS OUT OF WORK AS ANOTHER ILLINOIS MINE CLOSES

WEST FRANKFURT, Ill., March 12.—Mining operations in southern Illinois are gradually being curtailed, the latest closing order, made known today, affecting mine number 20 of the old Ben corporation at Valer. This mine will shut down tomorrow, leaving only two of the old Ben's 12 mines in Franklin and Williamson counties operating.

HALF OF LODI WORKERS DOWN THEIR TOOLS

1,500 Join the Passaic Textile Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 12.—Nearly half the plant at Lodi walked out on the first day of their strike. This is the encouraging record of the great concerted attempt to pull out the workers of the United Piece Dye works at Lodi after representative workers had come to the united front committee and asked to be led in a strike.

After a day of demonstrations, a mass meeting for Lodi workers and a meeting of regularly elected delegates from Lodi with the united front, the strikers from the dye works gathered sufficient strength to picket their own mill with a line 500 strong, and every shift of workers brot additions to their ranks.

Already the examining, finishing, drying, shipping, and gray rooms, and the dye house of Mill A, involving 1,500 workers are out and the other unit of the Lodi mill, Mill B, has begun to come out with the finishing room. The workers are clamoring that their 7,000 fellow workers at the United Piece Dye works of Paterson be led in a strike, and the Associated Silk Workers of that city have been invited by Albert Weisbord to join with the united front committee to organize them in a strike.

These momentous events, presaging the deepening and widening of the strike, will mean the extension of relief work within a few weeks. Plans for a Passaic bazaar on March 19 to 21, a mass meeting in Madison Square Gardens, New York for days beginning March 12, and benefit performances in theaters will help to raise money for the immense drain of relief work that has already begun. Articles for the bazaar are the next pressing need of the relief plans, and should be sent to 743 Main avenue, Passaic.

Threats against the life of Organizer Weisbord were made by the Ku Klux Klan. The following letter typed in red letters on plain bond paper was received by Weisbord:

"Bergan and Passaic County Headquarters K. K. K."
"Resolved at our last meeting that you leave this city at once or drastic action will take place at once."
"This is your first and last warning so take heed."

"Your presence in this state is a menace to mankind and we will not tolerate Communism."

"You are constantly watched together with the rest of your associates."
"Leave your hands off other people's liberties."

"Bear in mind that our methods are relentless for we always succeed in our ventures."

"Your days are numbered so take care and heed this warning."
"Avenge Committee K. K. K."

From Sweden



FRITZOF EHMMA
Chairman of the Swedish Labor Delegation to Soviet Russia.

ELEVEN THOUSAND STRONG!



The New York Striking Furriers Cannot Lose!

By William Gropper.

ANTI-LYNCH BILL NOT ESSENTIAL, SAYS COOLIDGE

Dyer and McKinley Use Measure to Grab Votes

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Dyer-McKinley bill that has been introduced in the senate is not on the list of "essential legislation" that Coolidge wants acted upon at this session of congress.

Indications are at the capitol that no attempts will be made to push the bill. Senator William B. McKinley of Illinois introduced the measure with no other intention than to capture the Negro vote in Illinois. His endorsement of the Morgan policy of the world court has raised such a resentment against him that he is now posing as a friend of the Negro in a desperate attempt to be re-elected so that he may aid the Coolidge administration in passing repressive measures against workers.

When a vote occurred on the Dyer anti-lynch bill in one of the previous sessions of congress McKinley was "sick" on that day and was not present to cast his vote. When it came near to election time he introduced the Dyer bill all over again.

Congressman Dyer is expected to get a severe jolt in the coming elections as a Negro candidate is running against him. Dyer was elected to congress by the Negro vote but because of his vacillating policy towards measures that would protect the Negro from lynching mobs, Negro voters are planning to desert him. President Coolidge is doing all that he can to have congress adjourn in May, a long period before the election so that the administration can repair some broken-down fences and put over some of their henchmen. Coolidge declared the anti-lynch bill was too severe because it provided that three constitute a mob and that the county or city in which a lynching occurs shall be fined \$10,000.

Insurance Company Broke.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Archie L. Bowen, of Springfield, today was appointed temporary receiver of the Illinois Bankers' Life Insurance Co., by Judge Louis Fitzhugh in federal court here.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Start Drive to Unionize Industry

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers is carrying on an organization campaign at present and has issued circulars calling on the chefs de parties, commis, blue jackets, captains, waiters, busboys, and all other workers in hotels and restaurants to join the union and fight for better conditions. Those desiring to join should immediately go to 133 West 51st street, the union headquarters.

U. N. I. A. MEETS IN DETROIT ON SUNDAY MORNING

Rank and File Watches Convention Closely

DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—An extraordinary convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is called to meet here from March 14 to 31. This convention is being called for the purpose of electing an assistant president, general secretary and general treasurer. These officers are accused of having tried to "Americanize" the Universal Negro Improvement Association and also of not making any attempt to get Marcus Garvey out of prison. In conjunction with the African section of the Universal Negro Improvement Association the presidents of the Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Detroit divisions are calling this convention.

The convention sessions will be from 9 in the morning until 1 and from 2 p. m. until five. At these (Continued on page 2)

U. S. PREPARES TO INTERVENE WITH WARSHIPS

Long Arm of Morgan Is Back of Move

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 12.—American warships have begun to concentrate in North China waters to back up the powers' demands upon the Chinese government for alleged safety measures for foreign residents in the fighting between rival Chinese factions.

The Sacramento has left the headquarters of the Asiatic squadron for Taku, and the Penguin has departed from South China to take up a position north of Tientsin. Other powers of the Asiatic squadron are so stationed as to give force to the demands of the powers.

Fire On Forts.

LONDON, March 12.—Dispatches from Tientsin state that three Japanese destroyers engaged in an exchange of shots with the Taku batteries, but state it is believed the firing on the Japanese was by mistake.

Present Ultimatum.

PEKING, March 12.—An ultimatum by the foreign powers has been served on the Chinese government declaring that all necessary action will be taken to keep the avenues of transportation (Continued on page 2)

T. U. E. L. Concert Tonight! See Ad At Bottom of Page 4

BOSTON COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN MEETS APRIL 4

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—The Boston Council for the Protection of the Foreign-born will hold a conference on Sunday afternoon, April 4, at 3 o'clock at the American House, to which unions are called upon to send delegates in a call that is sent to all labor organizations in Boston and its vicinity.

The executive committee of the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers is also sending out resolutions and petition lists to various working class organizations.

DOWN REPUBLIC TO RE-ESTABLISH MONARCHY, PLAN

Story Is Told in Report to Reichstag

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, March 12.—The assassination of the president of Germany, the chancellor, members of the cabinet and a number of party and working class union leaders was to be a part of the monarchist plot to overthrow the republic and re-establish the monarchy on Sept. 29, 1923, pointed out Communist members of the reichstag in their reports to the reichstag and Prussian diet committees that are now investigating the Feme murders and the connection of the Feme organization with the illegal fascist military organization known as the Black Reichswehr.

Defends Black Reichswehr.

Dr. Gessler, minister of defense, in his statement attempting to defend the existence of the Black Reichswehr declared that the Black Reichswehr organization was the result of "critical times." Gessler tries to hide the fact that the Black Reichswehr maintained connections with the regular army which had General Von Seeckt as its commander.

Every attempt was made by the reactionaries to hide their connections with the Black Reichswehr. The Communists in reporting on the connections of the Black Reichswehr with the Reichswehr point out that Schulz, who was the brains of the secret military terrorist group, had his offices in the Berlin Reichswehr and that the reactionaries have not attempted to explain why Schulz had his office in the Berlin Reichswehr.

The following extracts from the reactionaries' plot to overthrow the republic and re-establish a monarchy were read to the committee:

"At 2 in the morning, which is an hour after the assembly of troops, commanders shall depart to carry out their orders. Forthwith President Ebert, Chancellor Stresemann, and Minister President Severing shall be shot. All other ministers shall be arrested and if they show the slightest resistance be shot. Party leaders and leaders of labor unions shall be arrested and brot to trial before a special court to answer for their part in the revolution of November, 1918."

These plans were slipped in the bud, it was shown that the Hitler putsch, known as the Munich beer hall revolution, was the aftermath of the reactionary plans.

PROGRESSIVE SHOE WORKERS FOR REAL UNION

Demand Fight Against Wage Cuts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LYNN, Mass., March 12.—The progressive wing of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in an appeal that is being circulated among the members of the union call on the membership to more actively participate in the affairs of the union and make it a real fighting force that can be used against the bosses that are continually cutting the wages of the workers.

The appeal points out that the state board of arbitration has slashed the wages of the shoe workers from 30% to 40%. The average wage made by the shoe workers is about \$15 a week (throughout the year). It points out that the cost of living in Lynn is not only as high as in other cities but that it is higher than in cities where workers average much higher wages every week.

In New York City the shoe workers receive an average of \$50 to \$60 a week. In New York the workers have the 44-hour week while in Lynn the 50-hour week prevails.

The progressives point out that these conditions prevail because the shoe workers in New York are well organized and their leaders do not bow before arbitration boards and take whatever the lickspittles of the bosses feel like dishing out.

The progressives call on the rank and file to attend the union meetings and to demand rank and file control of the organization and to see to it that their officials insist on the 44-hour week and take a militant stand against wage cuts.

PRESS LYING ABOUT MEXICO, STATES LEAGUE

U. S. Delegate Broke Up Session, Is Charge

(By Federated Press.)

Charges that the American press is falsifying the issue between the United States and Mexico are made by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, an organization with branches in Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Porto Rico and Cuba as well as in the United States.

It was the American representative on the Mexican claims commission and not the neutral Brazilian chairman that broke up the negotiations on claims for damages to Americans during the Mexican troubles, the league secretary, Manuel Gomez, asserts. The point at issue was whether damages should be allowed because of the depredations of the late Pancho Villa. The United States claimed that Villa was a de facto revolutionary leader. Mexico claimed he was a bandit. If Villa was a revolutionary of standing the present Mexican government might have to stand responsible for the damage he wrought, but if he was a bandit it would be no more under obligation than the U. S. government, is when an American criminal cuts up.

American Commissioner Balks.

The neutral Brazilian decided that Villa was a bandit. The American commissioner refused to accept this decision and the session broke up, the league relates. Now the American press is spreading the propaganda falsehood that the Brazilian refused to proceed and that the claims arising out of the Villa episode remain unsettled. This is being used to whip up sentiment for intervention in Mexico. But it rests on a lie, the league points out, because the claims have been settled, strictly according to accepted procedure, having been rated as worth nothing under the bandit decision.

The league appeals to American workers to protest to Secretary of States Kellogg against the drift toward war.

Name Dry Committee to Hear Wet Plaints

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A special senate prohibition committee to consider all pending measures for repeal or modification of the national dry law was named today by Senator Cummins (R.) of Iowa, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, to whom senatorial wets had appealed for public hearings.

The committee named was Senator Means (R.) of Colorado, chairman; Goff (R.) of West Virginia, Harrell (R.) of Oklahoma, Reed (D.) of Missouri, and Walsh (D.) of Montana. All but Reed are dries.

The Anniversary of the Commune

THE 56th anniversary of the Paris Commune, March, 1926.

What does it mean for the working class? Why should all workers remember it and join in the mass demonstration on Friday, March 19th, at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium?

Why does the International Labor Defense call on all workers to commemorate the Commune?

First and most important, because the Paris Commune, the suffering of a bloody defeat, nevertheless gave the signal for all working class victories that followed. From the mistakes of the French workers in their attempt at self-government were garnered lessons that helped make the Russian Revolution triumph. The necessity of overthrowing the entire bourgeois state, its bureaucracy and its army was made apparent; and, likewise, the need for an alliance between workers and the peasantry. Thus, the Paris Commune raised the stand-

4,000,000 Back Confiscation Move

BERLIN, March 12.—More than 4,000,000 German workers and farmers have signed the demand that the vast estates of the late Kaiser, the counts, archdukes and princes be confiscated and the proceeds of the estates used to care for the widows and orphans of the imperialist war victims, according to statements of various labor bodies throughout Germany. In Berlin alone over 500,000 signed this demand. Now it is up to the reichstag to enact the law and if the reichstag still reverses the rights of the German monarchists to the extent that they refuse to enact the legislation, it will go to another referendum.

U. S. Prepares to Intervene with Ship of War in Orient

(Continued from page 1)

and communication open between this city and Tientsin. It is understood that a similar note has been sent to Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin.

The statement points out that electrically controlled mines have been placed in the Taku channel at its narrowest point, where it is only 500 feet wide. It also complains that artillery duels are going on over the main shipping routes and that the Peking-Tientsin railway has been cut in several places and the international mails delayed. The note calls attention to the provisions of the Boxer protocol guaranteeing the continuity of communication and the safety of the legations.

To Commemorate Massacre.

SHANGHAI, March 12.—The local Chinese plan a monster demonstration here on the anniversary of the May 30 massacres of last year.

Elect Councillors.

The regular slate of candidates for the Municipal Council, which was backed by the foreign financial, commercial and shipping interests, was elected. The silence of the candidates concerning issues vital to the Chinese, such as the abolition of the mixed court, the return of the settlement concessions to China, and the question of admitting Chinese to the council, is considered significant by the local native press.

Seize Anti-Red Newspaper.

The Anti-Bolshevik League, formed by reactionary Chinese, has not had much luck so far. Three weeks ago it started the publication of an anti-Red paper. After ten issues the Chinese who were printing and editing it seized the plant and changed its policy to a pro-Soviet Russian one. The foreign manager had to call in the police to recover possession.

This league has announced its intentions to start an open air campaign against all Bolshevism. Mass meetings will be held in Chinese, French, Japanese and English. If the program is adhered to there will be plenty of excitement, as the seizure of the newspaper showed the strong Bolshevism feelings of the workers.

State Police Terrorizes Foreign-Born. DETROIT, March 10.—State cops sacks have been sent into Hamtramck, a suburb, to terrorize the foreign-born workers, following the shooting of Patrolman Charles Budds by Acting Chief William Marquardt. The state forces were called into the city by the mayor. State troopers were called in two years ago and terrorized the foreign-born workers.

TRUMBULL WILL SPEAK TO NEGRO WORKERS SUNDAY

Walter Trumbull, young ex-soldier who has just been released from Alcatraz military prison, where he served a year for organizing a Communist League in Hawaii, will speak this Sunday night, at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Negro Anti-Imperialist Association.

The slogan raised for this meeting is: Free Hawaii, Morocco, Liberia, and all colonies and semi-colonies now exploited by the imperialists! Trumbull, who was stationed at a post in Hawaii at the time of his arrest, had opportunity to see the effect of American imperialist rule on the working class of the island. Laborers receive only a \$1.05 a day for the hardest kind of labor. Their homes are poor, their working conditions extremely bad. Their strikes are put down ruthlessly.

The segregation of all Negroes who were drafted into the army during the world war was a sore point with the race, and opened the eyes of many colored workers to the real nature of American rule and the real meaning of the war. They were forced to do the dirty and disgusting work in the army and none were allowed in the more skilled arms of the service. Arriving in France, they found that the general of the American army, Pershing, had instructed French officers and troops not to associate with much of the American Negro soldiers, on the ground that this would "give them wrong ideas of equality." Back in the United States, the Negro found himself once more segregated, Jim-crowed and lynched.

Trumbull will tell of his experiences in Hawaii and in the army generally. Negro and Japanese speakers will also address the meeting.

Pullman Hears Trumbull. Walter Trumbull, recently freed from Alcatraz military prison, after having a twenty-six year sentence shortened thru the activity of the International Labor Defense to one year, told the story of his experiences leading up to and during his arrest, conviction and imprisonment, to the workers of Pullman.

L. Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER acted as chairman of the meeting. Robert Minor, editor of the Saturday Magazine supplement of THE DAILY WORKER, and Corliss O'Brien Robinson also spoke.

The Pullman workers made a good showing by giving several subscriptions to the Labor Defense.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Pullman I. L. D. Will Commemorate Paris Commune

PULLMAN, Ill., March 12.—Workers of Pullman will commemorate the Paris Commune on Saturday night, March 27, at Strumel's Hall, 158 East 10th St., with the production of the "Last Day of the Commune" and with motion pictures of class war prisoners' aid in Europe and Labor Defense work in America.

The demonstration will be in charge of Pullman branches of the International Labor Defense. Prominent speakers will tell the story of the Commune and explain its role in class war history.

May Include Chicago and Alton in Merger

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 12.—Rumors that the Chicago and Alton Railroad would be included in the proposed merger of the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads gained credence here today when a party started an inspection tour of the Chicago and Alton lines. J. E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island System, and his party, under the direction of Receiver W. G. Beird of the Chicago and Alton, are making the trip.

REPORT THAT GERMANY WINS COUNCIL SEAT

Reach Compromise to Delay Others

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, March 12.—The league of nations conference here is still without decisive result. Six days of uninterrupted talkfests have left all the distinguished visitors in a most irritable mood. But for the overwhelming importance of the gathering and the fact that its breakup means that the famous Locarno agreement is void and would plunge the tangled affairs of the continent into inextricable confusion, no one doubts but that the majority of the delegates would have given up in disgust long ago.

Representatives of the powers which signed the Locarno treaties, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, met this morning to attempt some compromise regarding the enlargement of the council. The most likely compromise, and the one it is believed has been reached, would give Germany the permanent seat which she has been promised and postpone the claims of all other nations to the September meeting. This solution seemed the only alternative to a complete deadlock.

Under Protest.

Yesterday considerable more irritation was added to that already existing by the charges and denials of pressure being exerted on various delegates. Undenied, the Swedish foreign minister, thru his secretary issued a statement denouncing Austen Chamberlain for his violent language used when the former refused to budge from his position that according to the instructions of his government he would vote for no admissions to a permanent seat except to Germany.

Socialist Do Dirty Work.

The British and French deputes Albert Thomas, French minister of war during the world war, and M. Vandervelde, Belgian prime minister, both socialists, to use their persuasive powers upon Unden, who is also a socialist and get him to change his position. It is a unique feature of the conference that a large proportion of the leading delegates are renegade radicals, now become the most dangerous misleaders and recognized traitors to the working class.

De Valera Announces He Will Keep Up Fight for an Irish Republic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, March 12.—Eamon De Valera will not cease his battle to make Ireland a republic free from English control even tho he has resigned as president of the republican party, he announced today.

"I have not left the republican party," said De Valera.

"I intend to deny the claim of any foreign power to rule in Ireland and will oppose the will of England to rule." He added that he would "make use of every means, rightfully available, towards those ends."

Vrooman Endorses \$300,000,000 Bill for Farmers' Relief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Robinson-Oldfield farm relief bill, providing \$300,000,000 for disposing of surplus crops, was endorsed today before house agriculture committee by Carl Vrooman, Bloomington, Illinois, former assistant secretary of agriculture.

Foreign companies would be loaned \$200,000,000 for American crop purchases and an additional \$100,000,000 would be placed at the disposal of farmers to equalize foreign import duties.

"The only opposition to this measure," said Vrooman, "comes from international bankers who oppose such government loans abroad."

Committee Approves Aeronautics Bureau

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A bill to establish a bureau of civil aeronautics in the commerce department was approved today by the house interstate commerce committee.

The measure, recommended by the Morrow air board, would give the secretary of commerce powers to encourage and regulate civil aviation.

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.

DAILY WORKER AGENTS' REGULAR MEETING

19 So. Lincoln Street (Workers' Book Shop)

Today, Saturday, March 13th, 3 P. M.

Be Sure to Be Present!

Mussolini Glorifies the Capitalists to Justify His Fake Labor Unions

By J. LOUIS ENDGAHL.

BENITO MUSSOLINI, fascist dictator of Italy, delivered his confession of faith in the capitalist social order before the Italian senate, preliminary to its adoption of the so-called "Fascist capital and labor bill."

Mussolini's declarations are interesting, not only because he heads one of the bloodiest tyrannies in Europe, but because he was formerly a socialist, member of the Italian socialist party. He displays admirably the type of mind of the renegade.

Mussolini reveals his charlatan role when he makes such silly declarations as the following:

"The modern capitalists are generals of industry, great organizers, men who have and must have a high regard for civil and moral responsibilities, men on whom future health, happiness, and wages for thousands of individuals depend. The success of their industry is the success of the nation."

The other day a professor presiding over a commerce class in a university asked his students whom they considered the greatest industrial leader in the United States today. Invariably the students replied John D. Rockefeller. Yet Rockefeller is a doddering old man, who spends his time playing golf and passing out brand new dimes, as alleged gifts to those with whom he comes in contact. His son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., knows little more about the oil industry than the most isolated worker in the most distant "Standard" oil field. The Rockefeller picture mirrors American capitalism, that now dominates the world, and that Mussolini flamboyantly claims "has several centuries of existence before it."

Outside of Henry Ford, who has already evinced signs of decay by dabbling with fiddlers, old dances and the purchase of decrepit "wayside inns" in Coolidge's New England, there is hardly a widely known capitalist of the organizer or even of the financier type in the whole land.

The railroad world once knew Jim Hill, E. H. Harriman, Gould, Vanderbilt and others who either dabbled in the construction or manipulated the financing of railroads. There isn't today a single railroad capitalist of any consequence in the land. They are directed by managers who are merely the office boys of the great banks. Louis Hill is a waster. Harriman left no progeny. The offspring of the Goulds and Vanderbilts spend most of their time in the probate courts, fighting for the money left behind by their ancestors, or in the divorce courts when they are not planning new marital ties with some bankrupt foreign title.

The "civil and moral responsibilities" of the Hills, Harrimans, Goulds and Vanderbilts, as of all American capitalists, were summed up in Gould's declaration, "Damn the public!" They debauched everything they touched. Every public official had his price. The government was their agency for plundering the people.

In spite of Mussolini's denunciations the active capitalists in Europe have been just as adept in the high art of corruption. Italy is no exception.

The best and one of the most recent examples of the organizing ability of "modern capitalists" in this country was uncovered in the Teapot Dome scandal, where Doheny and Sinclair used the highest officials of the government to help them plunder the oil fields.

It is Mussolini, like the American labor officialdom, who must give the capitalists holy qualities they do not possess in order to bolster up their class-collaboration policies and justify the existence and continuance of capitalism.

The fascist industrial unions that have been legalized in Italy have accepted the principle of co-operation between capital and labor and "the recognition of each other's needs." These Mussolini unions have been established upon the ruins of the whole Italian trade union movement built up thru many years of struggle as effective weapons against the capitalist class. Even the catholic unions have been outlawed.

The fascist unions are nothing more than the "company unions" of Italian capitalism. The trade union movement in the United States will become the same prisoner of American capitalism if class-collaboration continues to be the dominant idea to be imposed by the labor officialdom upon the organized workers of this country.



Whiteman Speaks at St. Louis on Monday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, will speak at the Pythian Hall, 3137 Pine St., Monday evening, March 14 at 8 o'clock. All workers are invited to attend. Theodore Christian will act as chairman.

A special boosters' meeting is planned to take place at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison Ave., on Sunday morning, March 14 at 9:30 o'clock to make the final arrangements for the meeting. All militant workers should attend.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.85%, cable 4.86%; France, franc, demand 3.63%, cable 3.64; Belgium, franc, demand 4.53%; cable 4.54; Italy, lira, demand 4.01%, cable 4.01%; Sweden, krona, demand 26.79; cable 26.82; Norway, krone, demand 21.71, cable 21.73; Denmark, krone, demand 26.16, cable 26.18; Shanghai, taol, demand 73.50, cable not quoted.

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MARINE CORPS HEAD DICTATES HAITIAN POLICY

Puppet Ignores Demand for New Elections

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In his fourth annual report as American high commissioner in Haiti, Brig. Gen. John H. Russell of the Marine Corps tells Secretary of State Kellogg of the "benefits" of American military domination of that nominal republic. Russell is its ruler, but he maintains, upon instructions from Washington, a puppet native government headed by one Borno. In this report he mentions construction of roads and other public works, development of schools and sanitation, reorganization of public finances, and the appointment of the National City Bank of New York as fiscal agent. He then denounces the Haitian press for its ceaseless opposition, and devotes many pages to explaining Borno's refusal to carry out the constitutional requirements that a new congress be elected on January 10, 1928.

"A free press," says Russell, "to them apparently means an unlicensed press, and consequently when the Haitian government deems their squawking attacks important enough to take means to curb their verbose slander and malice against governmental and diplomatic officials they vehemently protest that the government is interfering with their liberty of action."

Refuse to Hold Elections.

Borno's refusal to call elections created a tumult in Haiti, the military governor admits. But he defends it elaborately as being necessary in view of the illiteracy of the masses. He says 85 per cent are peasants, who have the mentality of a child of 7 years, and that the literate class in the towns did not vote, in the old days, because their numbers were too small to count. Borno used this excuse for ignoring the constitution and for calling only communal elections last January. He quotes at length from Borno's letter to the prefects, in which Borno says it is his "firm design" to carry out the constitutional mandate, but only at some future time when the people shall have established political parties and have created an intelligent electorate. Meanwhile, says the puppet president, Haiti enjoys more freedom under American rule than ever she did under independence.

"The freedom of the press," he says, "is absolute; the law which governs it is made only to suppress abuses, defamation, outrage, provocation to crime, all those intolerable excesses by which the old revolutionary demon, impatient to break his chains, manifests himself from time to time."

Develop Rubber Plantations.

Russell predicts that with improved sanitary conditions and higher standards, the population, now 2,000,000, will rapidly increase, and the cost of living will likewise increase. This, he says, will require much greater production from the soil, if the people are not to suffer. He announces success in experiments in rubber production, as offering one line of development.

Martial law, he remarks, has been invoked only on "rare occasions" in the past year. American officers and marines have been taught that they must maintain "friendly relations" with the Haitians.

The Last Day of the Paris Commune. See it dramatically at the International Labor Defense Committee, 1900 Lincoln St., Chicago, March 19 at Ashland Auditorium.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15, 1927

TID-BITS OF PASSAIC STRIKE

By TED DEAK, Worker Correspondent.

The textile strike in Passaic is at its climax. The town is being placed upon the map; it is a place of interest to some and a place of amusement to others.

The town officials should be well satisfied with the great deal of publicity that they are receiving—tho it is questionable whether this publicity will do them any good at the next election.

The "ever-ready" fire department of Passaic is said to be efficient in squirting the liquid. They showed their "prowess" when they turned the hose upon the picket line. But the strikers laughed at them and in a thunderous chorus sang, "Solidarity Forever."

The police force should be arrested for stealing peddlers' horses for the purpose of riding down the strikers. But who should arrest them? We ought to leave that to the strikers' police wearing the orange bands.

It is a comical sight to see the blue-coats running up and down along the endless picket line waving their clubs and yelling threats into the mass of men, women and children. It reminds one of a pack of little pups scampering about and yapping at a giant.

The authorities ordered the meeting halls of the strikers closed. Perhaps they want open air meetings where a greater crowd can listen in and "get wise."

GAG CHECKER CAB DRIVERS AT ANNUAL MEETING

Well-Oiled Machine Terrorizes Men

By a Worker Correspondent.

After successfully operating thru one year of comparative peace, Chicago Checker Cab driver-owners, at their annual stockholders' meeting, discovered themselves being driven by intimidation into re-electing a board of directors which is liable to deliver them all into the hands of a few owners. The ballots have not yet been counted, but the results are quite evident.

During the past year sufficient progress was made by the machine to assure the drivers of a living. But at the same time measures were put thru the board of directors limiting the management to an executive board of seven, and endorsing the building of a standard cab, which all drivers will be forced to buy. The advantages of standardization were touted while the fact that the actual control of this manufacturing company was already in the hands of the checker officials was not mentioned. Officials will merely have to condemn the present cab of any driver and then he will either buy the standard car at a fairly stiff price or get out of the company.

Well Oiled Machine.

The meeting was typical of any union where a well organized machine rides over a scattered opposition. Already before the meeting, proxies were issued by the machine, authorizing the present board to vote a drivers' share. (Shares are owned by each driver in proportion to the value of his car.) Thus, in case a driver did not attend for any reason, his votes were assured the administration. Lists of all drivers were carried by proxy bearers so that in case a man refused to sign he was on the "blacklist." About 600 out of the 1,400 stockholders voted in person.

Unless the others had signed proxies for the opposition also, their votes are valid for the machine.

Several weeks ago Joe Wokral, president, sent a challenge to debate the leader of the opposition, Jim Stirling. Stirling cleverly set the date of the debate for the annual meeting. Great hopes were expressed by most of the drivers that thru this debate Wokral would be overwhelmingly defeated. The fact that the election was to be held under the jurisdiction of Judge Denis E. Sullivan made most of them feel they would have a fair election, despite his infamous record as an injunction judge. But even with a court officer as chairman of the meeting the dirty tactics of Wokral et al. were successful. To one new to machine politics the whole thing was amazing.

Rush Thru Reports.

With every aisle crowded with deputies, police and highway police, the meeting was opened with a sickeningly sweet speech of praise by the "disinterested" counsel for the company. Assuring the drivers that in the eyes of the law all men are equal, the officer representing Judge Sullivan was introduced. He took a back seat for the time. The secretary, Bob McLaughlin, received an ovation from one corner of the room by his squawks when he rose to whisper thru a reading of the minutes of last year's meeting. Half way thru a motion to adopt them without reading was adopted without taking the trouble to count a nearly even show of hands. Resentment against this type of ruling by Wokral later arose to such a storm that order was only restored by the court officer taking the gavel. This move was made after the treasurer's report was read in a very hasty manner and adopted by an estimate of the volume of noise made by each. On every oral vote the machine was aided by an acclamation manned by one enthusiastic job-seeker.

The new chairman started off fairly by awarding the floor to Stirling, who announced himself ready to prove charges he had already made by letter to every driver. Half a dozen officials and job holders shouted countercharges, every one was shouting, and with the attention of the opposition distracted, a motion was put and carried by a vote of not more than one-fourth of the men, to proceed with the next order of business, which was the balloting.

Fear Vengeance.

Machine ballots were green, the others white. A gauntlet was forged of the former extended to the ballot box. The ballot in the hand of every man was carefully scanned, the color proclaiming his convictions. Many "whites" wrapped their ballots in green paper, thus protecting themselves from the subtle vengeance sure to follow.

The basis of organization of the company is fundamentally bad. Drivers function as stockholders only once a year, when the directors are elected. As stockholders they are influenced by the treatment they receive as employees. Rules are enforced or not, according to the political stand of the men. Eventually an excuse is found to expel a driver who has opposed them unless he is very careful not to allow himself to be framed. In that case things are made so uncomfortable for him that he usually gets out. It has been less than a year since two directors who opposed Wokral were mysteriously shot and crippled.

The trend is from crude graft to more subtle moves to gain control. The next year will bring new developments, undoubtedly in line with this tendency, and once again the drivers are helpless and without any organization to fight the officials.

Chicago City Council Passes Tile Ordinance

The Chicago city council passed an ordinance allowing the use of hollow tile in building construction in Chicago by a vote of 36 to 12 at a stormy session of the council.

YELLOW CAB CO. ASKS MEN TO SPY ON EACH OTHER

Must Swear They Will Ferret Out Union Men

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Being out of work for the last few months, the Yellow Cab Co. want ads in the capitalist newspapers and have made many applications, so far I have been unable to find employment. For every job advertised there are several hundred workers. And the answer they always are greeted with is that the vacancy is already filled.

The other day I answered an ad for a finisher, by the Pullman Coach Company, 3739 South Ashland. When I got there there was the usual mob. I was informed that the job was taken. Talking with some of these unemployed we came to the conclusion that most of the ads are fakes. The bosses run them in order to show their slaves how many men are anxious to take their jobs, thus forcing them to accept reductions in wages.

Looking over the ads once more I came across one by the Yellow Cab Company advertising for chauffeurs which reads thus: Men get out of the rut. Get an outside job. Our men are earning from \$35 a week to \$4,000 a year. Employment office, 108 LaSalle or 52 E. 21st.

I went to 108 LaSalle. As I entered the office a man approached me asking me what I wanted. When I told him I was looking for employment he handed me a card to fill out. The card read: Name in full. Address. Age. How long in Chicago. Are you a member of the L. O. Inquiring what L. O. stood for was told by this man that it means labor organization. Knowing the Yellow Cab Company for a notorious labor union hating company and since I needed a job very badly I answered: No.

I handed the card back to the man who looked it over and marked it O. K. Then I was given a long yellow sheet to fill out as follows: Name. Address. Is your father, your brother or sisters or any one in your family a member of any L. O.? Have you ever been arrested? Have you served in the army or navy? Filling that one out and turning it in he hands me still another document telling me to sign on the dotted line.

I picked up the sheet and read: I hereby swear that I never was and never will be a member of any labor organization and will have nothing to do with any labor organizer while in the employ of this company and to protect this company from any labor organizers.

I threw the paper into his face and walked out.

Union Men Walk Streets While Business Agents Fatten on Initiations

By a Worker Correspondent

At the Axel Carlson Concrete Construction Company, Cicero, the following incident took place:

Six men were hired on a job located at 54th avenue and 18th street. These men were not asked if they were members of the union.

The following morning four business agents of the Building Laborers' Union, three of them from Local 76 and one from Local 35, appeared on the scene. After checking up on the laborers it was found that out of eleven on the job two had paid-up cards and one had a permit issued to him from another job.

The issue arose among the business agents which one should sign up the men on permits, which costs the men five dollars a week (\$54 being the initiation fee). The business agent from Local 25 being outnumbered three to one by Local 76, lost his chances to line up any of the non-union men.

It is worth while to note that while this is going on at most of the jobs in Chicago union men are walking the streets with union cards in good standing, while non-union laborers are given preference to jobs in order that the business agent may collect permit money which amounts to hundreds of dollars a month.

It is these points that the rank and file should raise in the local union and propagate for amalgamation of the laborers' locals into industrial unions and thereby do away with needless expense of paying fat salaries to a bunch of business agents who pay no attention to the working conditions under which we work, but merely appear on the job to collect money from non-union men whom the bosses are allowed to hire.

Florida Workers and Farmers Fight Bills Aimed Against Labor

RUSKIN, Fla., March 12.—Militant farmers and workers at a meeting here adopted a resolution condemning the Coolidge administration and the anti-labor bills that are now before Congress. The resolution adopted by this gathering follows:

"Whereas, President Coolidge's message to Congress calls for anti-strike legislation against the workers on the railroads and in the coal mining districts and approves of registration, fingerprinting and photographing of all foreign-born workers; and

"Whereas, the capitalist program calls for a universal draft law and endorses a fight against the first workers' and peasants' government—the Soviet Union;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting of militant wage workers and farmers held at Ruskin, Florida, emphatically protest against this reactionary program, and that

"It be further resolved, that we pledge our whole-hearted support to the International Labor Defense in its efforts to defend militants who uphold working-class principles."

Next Week's Prizes

First Prize—An original DAILY WORKER cartoon by one of the noted American Communist artists, Robert Minor, Fred Ellis or Lydia Gibson.

Second Prize—"Social Forces in American History" by A. M. Simons. New edition just issued by International Publishers. This book gives the best economic interpretation of the origin and growth of the American nation.

Third Prize—"Lincoln, Labor and Slavery," by Herman Schlueter, the only book on Lincoln from a revolutionary standpoint.

RETURN T. U. E. L. CONCERT TICKETS TODAY AT 2 P. M.

All those who have tickets for sale for the T. U. E. L. concert to be held this Saturday at the 8th St. Theater, must return money for same and left over tickets to the office of the T. U. E. L., Room 37, 166 W. Washington St., not later than today at 2 p. m. All seats are reserved and all tickets not returned by the above mentioned time will be considered sold, as the seats cannot be sold when the tickets are out.

Nab American Adventurer.

TANGIER, Morocco, March 12.—French authorities who arrested Thomas Williams of San Francisco, after the latter's escape from the Rif, have turned him over to the American diplomatic agent here. Williams was an American volunteer in the French foreign legion.

'THE SUFFRAGETTE' WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE WORKERS' HOUSE, SUNDAY

"The Suffragette," a Russian play in 3 acts will be presented this Sunday, March 14, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. The play is staged under the leadership of the well known Russian actor Anatoly Pokotilov. Begins at 7:30 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

LESSONS FROM CHICAGO ORGANIZATION

By FANNIE PLOTKIN.

WE have now been organized in the Concentration Group and N. basis for about four months. At a meeting of all the Concentration Group secretaries recently many things were discussed which resulted in the following:

1. Composition of Groups.

From the reports given by many of the secretaries it was found that one of the reasons for the lack of real activity in many of the groups was their poor composition. For instance, one group is made up of five students and a comrade who is a worker on and off. The comrades in this section had a wrong conception of the groups, since they gave as a reason for this composition the fact that the factory being concentrated upon was a mail order house and they thought that the students could work among these workers better than some of the comrades who work. Of course this was incorrect, and the comrades involved did not realize this till they learned it by experience. Another group was found to be composed of high school students, office workers, and unemployed.

The thing we did find out was that every group which was really functioning had a good, well-balanced composition. Every section should go over their membership and place the comrades so that there are workers in each concentration group. See where this or that comrade can best function and place him accordingly.

2. Lack of Connections.

This is one of our big problems. We are given a factory to concentrate on—how can we get information as to conditions, hours of work, etc.? This getting of inside connections should always be our aim when selling the Young Worker, drawing up and distributing bulletins, arranging meetings, etc. Always try to talk to the worker that is taking your bulletin, buying your Young Worker. Try to get his name and address, draw him into a conversation. One of the suggestions made at our meeting was that a space for name and address be made in the bulletin issued by the concentration group—also that a request for articles to be sent to the D. O. be made in every bulletin. This will bring some good results. Also

"Socialist" Press Not Helping Striking Fur and Textile Workers

NEW YORK CITY.—We are a group of students interested in, because we realize our status as a component part of, the working class movement. We feel that we are justified in bringing to the attention of our fellow students, and to those of the working class who do not yet seem aware of it, the fact that there is something rotten with a group of people who claim to be working for the best interests of the laboring class. There is something rotten with the newspapers thru which these people make known their opinions, thru which they attempt to mislead the worker. These are the socialist leaders, and their papers, like the Forward, the American Appeal, etc.

The working class is at present engaged in fighting a tremendous war, and at least two battles in that war stand out today as being important. These are the Passaic textile strike, and the Furriers' strike. The Passaic textile strike is a fight of the laborers for the brief of life, a fight for the right to live as human beings, and not as blind mules in a mine, not as machines grinding out dollars and profits for capitalism. The fur strike, too, is such a fight of the worker for life as a human.

These are important battles, and



An Ode to Burns... (Coal Co.)

Young Workers of Other Lands

By JACK KAPLAN.

In Czechoslovakia the Young Communist League opened in all its districts schools for the learning of Leninism. The schools were composed of 10 members from the big organizations and 3 members from the small organizations.

The Young Communist League of Holland has in its ranks 43 per cent working youth, 37 per cent peasants, 15 per cent office workers, 2 per cent students, 6 per cent house workers, etc., 3 per cent soldiers and 4 per cent non-workers.

The Young Communist League of Belgium had at the time of the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. L. 40 members and from that period the Y. C. L. did very active work in the unions and among the working youth in Belgium.

any comrade who is fired should be kept in his concentration group and not transferred. His information may not be fresh, but it is the best we can obtain.

Another good suggestion made was that we have a regular system whereby unemployed comrades can be notified of jobs which may be obtained in places which we wish to concentrate on.

Every comrade should realize the seriousness of quitting his job when we are concentrating on his shop. This leaves us without connection. Action will be taken if this happens again.

3. Bulletin.

One of the groups reported at the meeting that a bulletin issued in her factory brought very good results. They are doing this all over the country. The bulletin should be made a live.



interesting organ of the shop, should be issued regularly (once a week, if possible), should be written not by one, but by as many as possible. These bulletins should not be made "theses" or "declarations." A heading of the same size and type should be often used. This is done so that a young worker should always recognize the bulletins as soon as he sees it. First we should have in consideration the writing of articles of the everyday conditions and problems of the shop. Then short articles about word problems and revolutionary events should be used. Every month something or other of the movement can be written up. For instance, January we have Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, March the Paris Commune, May Day, International Youth Day. Do not stuff these articles with theoretical discussions and revolutionary phrases that will go over the head of the young workers, who may never before have heard of the Y. W. L.

they should claim the interest and attention of every worker: every worker should take a direct part in them, since he is directly affected by them. He should be given the true concerning these matters. And the socialist papers, like the capitalist, liberal papers, hardly mention these matters. When they do mention them they stir up a "Communist scare."

This is treason to the cause of the worker; it is tantamount to a sly and ugly thrust in the back by those who claim to be in the same ranks, fighting the same enemy. The crime lies in that so many workers are ignorant of this treason, of this dastardly trickiness of their so-called "friends." Their attention must be awakened to this menace of "socialist" party class collaboration, which means only to perpetuate the system of slavery in which we now live.

N. Y. Working Youth Celebrates

The 20th of March will be a "Red-Letter Day" for the working class youth of New York. On the eve of the entrance of Spring they will celebrate the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Young Worker as the organ of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Bring your friends and let us make this dance a roaring success.

Place—Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox avenue. Time—Saturday evening, March 20. Music—Excellent. Expenses—Many.

N. Y. Y. W. L. Section Executive Committees.

The District Executive Committee is calling a meeting of all section executive committees to be held Sunday, March 14th, at 11 a. m. at 108 East 14th Street.

A number of very important questions will be taken up at this meeting, and every member of a section executive committee must be present. No excuses will be accepted.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois
J. LOUIS ENODAHLL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE Business Manager
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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Britain Moves Against U. S.

At the present time all is grist for England that comes to the mill of the league of nations. The league is being used by the British statesmen in a desperate effort to gain advantages in the world conflict raging between British and American imperialism. While the capitalist press of Britain consumes columns of space praising the decision of the United States senate to bring about American adherence to the world court the statesmen of that nation conspire to devise means of keeping this government out of the court.

Only this week it came to light that while the heroes of Locarno were waiting on Briand to straighten out the internal political muddle of France so he could attend the extraordinary assembly of the league they made good use of their time by holding secret conference in an effort to organize a conspiracy against the entry of the United States into the world court. A special commission has been secretly appointed to render an advisory opinion, also secret, to the agents of Britain, France, Italy, Japan and such other nations as may safely be included in the plot, regarding the probable effect of the five American reservations adopted by the senate. In spite of the attempt on the part of Britain to shroud in secrecy the conspiracy, the spies of the United States government, probably acting as representatives of other governments, have revealed the whole works.

Naturally in the United States the middle west press utilizes the expose to again raise the hue and cry that the league controls the permanent court of international justice, thereby again refuting the Mellon-Coolidge-Wall Street republican-democratic coalition claim that the two institutions are separate and distinct. As opposed to this contention the Morgan press must maintain a discreet silence, hoping the statesmen of the two conflicting imperialist powers—the U. S. and Britain—may be able to hush up the matter.

Regardless of the outcome of the affair, one thing is certain and that is the fact that Britain does not want the United States to become a member of the world court for the reason that the league and its court are being utilized by Britain in its struggle to overcome the mighty power of Wall Street in Europe. This latest subterranean move on the part of Britain against this country again proves our contention that the House of Morgan favors its agents at Washington entering the court not for the purpose of initiating an era of peace, but in order to strive to wrest control of the court and the league from the hands of Britain and use them for its own imperialist ambitions.

None but the veriest dolt in politics can fail to perceive that Britain's policy in Europe today is directed toward the creation of a defensive and offensive alliance against the ever-growing power of American bank capital. The agents of Wall Street know this and that is why they spent millions of dollars to try to force this country into the court.

To counteract these sinister imperialist intrigues the workers of Britain and America must strive with all their might to bring about world trade union unity, to unite the workers of the two great imperialist camps with the workers of the smaller nations and the great anti-imperialist Soviet Union in order to strive to cripple imperialism in its mad course toward an unprecedented slaughter of the peoples of the world.

A Mutual Admiration Clique

Most amusing was the attempt in New York the other day of the rag-tag and bob-tail elements formerly vitating the revolutionary movement with their presence to organize an anti-Communist two-and-a-half international group. Ludwig Lore, social-democratic opportunist, joined hands with the bourgeois lawyer, Louis B. Boudin, and that clownish perverter of Marxism, Harry Watson, in a futile effort to create a political party representing their own disordered views. The majority of those who attended had a good laugh at the antics of the self-appointed triumvirate and, after endorsing the Workers (Communist) Party as the vanguard of American labor, left the hall.

Certainly a more grotesque combination of disappointed "saviors" of the workers would be hard to find. Lore, editor of the *Volkzeitung*, whose shift opportunistism is well known to our readers; Boudin, the anglophile who some years ago wrote a book on Marxism, perverting the theory in a typical left social-democratic fashion; and Harry Watson whose "contribution" to the gaiety of the movement consisted in seriously propounding that unique doctrine that the way to interpret Marx is by utilizing the system of Baruch Spinoza, whereas orthodox Marxists hold that the only explanation of Marx is to be found by applying his own method known as historical materialism.

Watson has never been taken seriously by responsible revolutionists in this country; Boudin is only a feeble echo of Kautsky in the United States. Lore is the only one who has had any standing in the movement within recent years. His incurable opportunism recently placed him outside that movement. Nothing that has happened since his expulsion from the party has so thoroughly vindicated that action as his association with Boudin and Watson in an effort to give birth to a hybrid that turned out to be only a puny abortion.

A millionaire's son found guilty of raping a white girl in Michigan is granted his life by a judge who permits his appeal to a higher court. If he had been a Negro, the absolutely innocent, the judge would have praised the mob that burned him at the nearest stake.

Varga Shows U. S. Export Center of Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

played has sunk. France is another exception, as there is still no great degree of unemployment here. The Export of Capital as Imperialist Weapon.

It is a well known fact that under imperialism capital export invariably serves as a means towards the preparation of an extension of imperialist power. At the present moment this is again the case. The sharp division of the capitalist world into "poor" and "rich" territory after the war—into over-producing and under-producing countries—has not yet been fully overcome.

The currents of capital export, which before the war radiated from Western Europe, as center, in every known direction, and even to America, have now taken quite another course.

Today it is the United States which is the decisive center of capital export! The smaller countries of Europe: Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, play very subordinate roles. In England, once the leading country of export of capital, capital export came to a complete standstill since about July, 1924. The "embargo" was imposed, a prohibition which, though not fixed by law, was issued by the Bank of England (it needs scarcely be said, on the orders of the English government), and most strictly observed.

It prohibited foreign loans being placed for subscription on the English money market. This embargo, intended to aid the preparation and accomplishment of the return to the gold standard, naturally exercised an injurious influence upon England's exports. It prevented the placing of loans combined with an export of goods: for instance, railway loans, which include the delivery of rolling stock, and the like. The Federation of British Industries proposed the cancelling of the embargo to the English government on several occasions. The last occasion was at the beginning of October. On Nov. 3 the chancellor of the exchequer, Churchill, announced the abolition of the embargo in his speech held at Sheffield; a fact welcomed by the full agreement of the whole English business and financial world.

On Sept. 25 the president of the Federation of British Industries applied to the chancellor of the exchequer, and proposed—in consideration of the "unfair competition" of the countries with depreciated currencies—that a fresh embargo should be

issued. This attack, directed chiefly against a loan of France.

The granting of credits is to serve at the same time as a means of exercising pressure upon negligent debtors.

The raising of the embargo is the signal for the fight with the United States, whose bourgeoisie—after long hesitation, and under the compulsion of the powerful development of American capitalism—now finds itself definitely forced into the path of imperialist capital export.

The resolution passed at the annual meeting of the American Manufacturers' Association, "Borsenconferer," Nov. 3, 1925, states that the association is fully convinced that the cautious employment of superfluous American capital abroad, in the form of loans for the stabilization of currencies, for the restoration of devastated territories, and for the development of transport service and the revival of industry, can only be of use to America and to the whole world.

The policy of the foreign loan in America, equally completely at the service of imperialist policy. Four principles are proclaimed:

1. Loans are not to be granted to states which have not settled their debts to America.

2. Loans are not to be granted to states which carry on superfluous military armaments.

3. Loans are not to serve the purpose of strengthening the monopoly of any goods imported into America.

4. Loans are to serve the purpose of securing supplies of raw materials or American industry, and of gaining an influence upon the economies of the countries to which credits are granted.

Point 1 has been a fixed principle or a long time. It is an actual fact that the consolidation of the Belgian and Italian war debts was immediately followed by the granting of large loans—at high rates of interest, it is not only to the states, but to the municipalities and joint stock companies. And on the other hand the failure of the French associations in the consolidation question resulted in the disappearance of French loans from the American market.

The extent to which the loans are used for purposes of interference in the internal affairs of the debtor states, and the degree to which Europe is becoming dependent on the American bourgeoisie, may be best observed in the case of Belgium.

On Nov. 28 a question was put by aspard, in the Belgian parliament, in

which he inquired of his successor, Vandervelde, whether the press reports were correct in stating that the English and American banks had demanded considerable reductions in the budget, although the government when issuing the budget, had declared any further reduction to be impossible.

To this Mr. Vandervelde replied:

"The report which has appeared in the newspapers is absolutely correct. The government had the choice between two lines of attitude: Either to obtain the necessary capital by means of loans, or to abandon the plan of stabilizing the franc. The government has been unanimously of the opinion that despite the unpopularity of the proposed measure it is better to submit to the demands of the foreign capitalists, in order that the stability of our currency may be assured."

The English bourgeoisie hastens, through the agency of its Times, at an attempt at justifying the action of the Anglo-American bankers. In its issue of Nov. 23, 1925, it declares it to be unfortunate that Mr. Jaspard should regard the matter in this light. When creditors are being sought for, for the purpose of obtaining capital for a borrower, then these creditors have a right to set the conditions under which they are prepared to lend. These conditions relate solely to the security of their capital and interest. In inducing Belgium to balance its budget, the foreign creditors are not only protecting their own interests; at the same time they are helping Belgium to improve its credit by the adoption of a sound financial attitude. Mr. Vandervelde sees the matter in its right aspect.

We see that not only the defeated Germany, but also the "allied victorious country," is being placed under financial control, as Turkey or China was at one time.

The second principle, that the foreign loans are to be made to depend on the armaments of the countries seeking credits, was expressed programatically in Coolidge's speech before the American Chamber of Commerce, in which he declared that loans are employed for unproductive purposes, such as the maintenance of extensive military equipment, then they serve no useful purpose and should not be granted. The American bankers assume a great responsibility in testing applications for loans which will involve the investment of American savings abroad (see Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 20, 1925).

It is obvious that this principle can only be applied to states which possess no political confidence. The very

extensive military armaments of Fascist Italy proved no obstacle to the granting of credits.

The third American principle is new and interesting: no loans serving the interests of goods monopolies directed against the United States. The following extreme cases may serve as examples:

a) The German potash syndicate desired to raise a loan of 70 million dollars, in two parts, thru the English banking house of J. Henry Schroder. The first part, \$50,000,000 was to be put up for subscription as follows: ("Frankfurter Zeitung," 3. Dec.): 10 million dollars in England, 8 million dollars in Switzerland, 5 million dollars in Holland, 2 million dollars in Sweden, 25 millions dollars (or one half) in the United States.

Just before the loan was placed for subscription in the United States, the American government refused its permission, on the grounds that the potash syndicate is a monopoly for the purpose of raising the price of the potash imported into America.

Anglo-American rivalry is shown in the fact that the greater part of the sum intended for America was placed for subscription in London, and was over-subscribed several times over within a quarter of an hour.

b) The prohibition of the Brazilian coffee loan. This prohibition was defended by Hoover on the grounds that the government was not of the opinion that the New York banking houses were desirous of raising loans for the support of the coffee speculation being carried on by the coffee speculators in Sao Paulo (Brazil) since last year. Support thus lent would simply mean a further increase of the extravagant prices paid by the American consumers. Hoover stated that banking houses in New York have been applied to for this loan, but have declined to have anything to do with it, and declared that the government is anxious that the Brazilian coffee industry should suffer no wrong, his sources of information showing that the combination (state aided cartel) maintains the price of coffee at about 22 cents a pound, many of the planters do not receive more than 14 cents a pound. Before this speculation, which increased the price of coffee up to 32 cents a pound, the average price was about 12 to 14 cents a pound. The total coffee import of the United States is about 1,400,000 pounds a year.

c) No English rubber company has been able to obtain a loan in America for a long time.

With regard to point 4 the following is of interest:

a) The fact that during the course of last year 500 million dollars were invested in Canada, which already belongs economically to the United States.

b) The fact that the zinc mines formerly belonging to Giesches Erben in Poland and German Upper Silesia are actually being run by foreign capital, having passed into Harriman's hands.

c) The great loan to the little African negro republic of Liberia, where America capital is preparing for a rubber planting enterprise on a large scale, etc.

The English bourgeoisie is equally anxious to place capital export in the service of industry. Thus the last few weeks witnessed the purchase of two German chemical works: the Harburger Schenck and the Cobolty, by English capitalists. And on the other hand the loan to the German Textile Industry Bank was accompanied by the stipulation that the money was not to be passed on to firms actually competing with English textile industry. For instance, not to firms working with looms of certain dimensions, and thus producing cloth in English measurements.

A loan of political significance is that of one million pounds granted in London, during the last few weeks, to the Hungarian big landowners. If the Americans support the Italian fascists, the hypocritical English bourgeoisie is not behindhand in lending money, at good interest and on good security (first mortgages up to 20% of the value of the big landowner's land), to the murderers and money forgers forming Horthy's court.

To sum up, we see that the export of capital is again being employed as a weapon for imperialism. And we see that the economies of the whole of Europe are becoming more and more dependent either on America, or on England, which still endeavors to compete with America.

Episcopal College Students on Strike; Demand Self-Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, March 12.—Eighty-seven students of the St. Stephen's Episcopal College have gone on strike following the refusal of the college president to grant their demands for a student government.

NOTES OF AN INTERNATIONALIST The Question of a Labor Party in Norway

By JOHN PEPPER.

The Communist Party of Norway is at present initiating a campaign which may attain great significance to the further development of the Norwegian labor movement. Our Party, only two years old, has become the driving force for the formation of a big Labor Party in Norway. Is this campaign in conformity with concrete conditions, does it contradict the traditions of the Norwegian labor movement, does it mean the liquidation of the Communist Party?

What are the conditions of the struggle for a Labor Party in Norway?

The chief form of organization of the political labor movement in Norway has been, from the beginning, the Labor Party. The Norwegian Workers' Party, which existed for several decades, was built up on the basis of the collective affiliation of the trade unions. The Social-Democratic Party emerged from this Party as the result of a split. It was made up of elements which refused to accept the 21 points at the time of the affiliation of the Norwegian Workers' Party to the Communist International. As a result of a second split in this Party there emerged on the one hand a Communist Party, and on the other the Workers' Party at present under the leadership of Transmael, which even today conforms, not to the Social-Democratic, but to the Labor Party type of organization structure based upon collective membership of entire organizations rather than individual membership.

Hence the Labor Party organization form is the old tradition of the Norwegian labor movement, called forth by social composition of the proletariat similar to that which in Hungary resulted in the Social-Democratic Party, which is also organized in the Labor Party form. Neither the Norwegian Workers' Party nor the Hungarian Social-Democratic Party were produced by the social development which crystallized the labor party form of political organization in the countries of imperialism and the labor aristocracy (Great Britain, Australia, United States, etc.).

A powerful pressure for unity is at present making itself felt within the

Norwegian labor movement. This is shown equally by the pro-unity decisions of the trade union federation and the demagogic propaganda of the Transmael Party for the "gathering" of the working class, for the calling of a "general workers' congress" of all workers' organizations and workers' parties. The workers' delegation to the U. S. S. R., which was made up of representatives of all three workers' parties, was also an expression of this unification trend. The slogan for the founding of a labor party was nothing other than an attempt to give organizational form to the pressure of the working masses for unity.

The analysis of the situation shows that the tactics of the Norwegian Communist Party in seizing the initiative for the formation of a Labor Party was absolutely correct. Of course there are dangers, and even very great dangers, connected with this correct united front tactic.

There are many elements of our Norwegian Party standing too far right, who do not fully comprehend the independent leading role of the Communist Party, so that the possibility might arise of our party's dissolution in the formless porridge of this unification trend. The slogan of the founding of a labor party is a vital question that the Communist Party enter the Labor Party as an autonomous party in every respect, under the maintenance of its complete independence, its own organization, its discipline and its ideology.

On the other hand, however, there presents themselves also the dangers of ultra-left sectarianism, which opposes the Labor Party on principle and does not understand that thru the formation of such a Party we create a peerless tribune for Communist propaganda, and that we take into our own hands the mighty slogan of working class unity. It would, therefore, be absolutely wrong to allow the ideological leadership in the campaign for a Labor Party, as a united front organization, to slip out of the hands of the Communist Party, but it would likewise be a mistake to found a Labor Party in miniature, as a mere cloak for the Communist Party.

Workers (Communist) Party

Cleveland Celebrates Comintern Anniversary

CLEVELAND, March 12.—The demonstration arranged by the District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in Cleveland on the anniversary of the Communist International was a splendid success.

More than 1,000 people crowded the Moose Auditorium and from the beginning to the end, was enthusiastically one of the important features of the celebration was the showing of the Lenin Funeral Film.

Comrade Sadie Amter opened the meeting, telling of the meaning of the Seventh Anniversary of the Comintern. The main speaker of the meeting was I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Amter traced the history of the Communist International from the beginning of the World War, when revolutionists like Lenin and the Russian Bolsheviks recognized that the Socialist International was dead and that a revolutionary international must take its place, to the present day.

The speech of Comrade Amter was punctuated with frequent applause. The Slovak Workers' Chorus and the Ukrainian Workers' Chorus sang some revolutionary songs.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L. Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

New York Workers' School Offers Class in Advanced Communism

NEW YORK, March 12.—A course in Advanced Communism, as a preparation for the taking of the Party Training Course next year and as higher study for those who have already taken the fundamentals of Communism Course or read the "ABC of Communism" is offered by the Workers' School for Thursday nights, with Jack Stachel as the instructor.

CHICAGO MEETING TO PROTECT FOREIGN-BORN WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

District No. 8, Workers Party, has test raised by the workers of America prevented it from being passed.

Last year in Chicago a very helpful movement was organized in a Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born, which rallied behind it thousands of workers. At the present time thruout the country, councils are being organized, and in the near future one will be organized in Chicago.

Among the speakers of this meeting will be Robert Minor, editor of THE DAILY WORKERS' Saturday Magazine, and Arnie Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party. This meeting will be the opening gun in Chicago's campaign for the protection of foreign-born.

PARTY ORGANIZATION

With Introduction by JAY LOVESTONE.

A most valuable pamphlet on the composition of the American Communist movement containing:

The letter of the Communist International on reorganization; the shop nuclei; the constitution—indexed and with charts.

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Cleveland Resumes Courses in English; Open Trade Union Class

CLEVELAND, March 12.—The English classes will be resumed in this city and will be arranged to meet the convenience of the party members and sympathizers.

One class will be held at the South State Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave., the other at the Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain Ave. The sessions will be held on Wednesday nights at 8 and Sunday mornings at 10.

The class in trade unionism will be held at the district office on Sunday mornings. This class is very important for all party members, but particularly the party members who belong to trade unions. John Brahm will conduct the course.

The English classes will begin March 17, the class in trade unionism March 21. Comrades should register at once at the district office or at the hall where the classes will be held.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L. Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

TONIGHT—8 O'CLOCK
SHARP—DOORS OPEN AT SEVEN

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8th St. and Wabash Ave.

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